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ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth St.—ITALIAN OPERA—L'EUROPE.

THEATRE DE LA FOLIE, Broadway—GERMAN OPERA—NINA.

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border was closed against the free state men going and returning. The election takes place on the 1st of October.

Messrs. Simon and Warren Leland, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, were arrested last Saturday afternoon, by Deputy Sheriff Crombie, on the affidavit of W. E. Culver, Esq., banker, of Louisville, Ky. The affidavit charges the accused parties with having purchased of Mr. Culver \$15,000 worth of bonds, and paying for them in Valley Bank money only two days before the bank failed. The warrant on which the Messrs. Leland have been arrested was issued, on Saturday afternoon, by Judge Bosworth, of the Superior Court. Mr. Culver is the business partner of H. M. James, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Vice General and Administrator of the Diocese of San Salvador, addresses a circular to his curates, in which, after declaring William Walker the enemy of the Catholic Church, for which he intends to substitute Protestantism, he calls upon the priests to be watchful against the enemy, and to prepare a vigorous resistance.

There was a strange case in law decided by the Surrogate, A. W. Bradford, yesterday. Henry Eagle, at his decease, willed to his son William certain property, providing said son, who had been away and not heard from for five or six years, was then living. Seven years have elapsed since William Eagle was heard of; the law considers him dead. William, before going away, bequeathed all his property to a brother. This brother now claims the bequest made to William by the father. If William was alive at the time his father made the will, of course his heir or brother has a legal claim to the property bequeathed, but not if he was dead. The law considers the absentee dead at the end of seven years; but does it hold him to be alive till the end of that time? The Surrogate decided that the law assumes him to be living until the last day of the seven years has elapsed, and that it requires positive evidence to establish his death before that time. In his decision the Surrogate reviewed the law upon the point, from Justinian down to our own courts, and developed some interesting facts on so critical and technical a point.

The Canal Commissioners are about to issue proposals for a loan of a million and a quarter of dollars. bids will be received till the 15th prox.

The Committee of Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, to continue the investigation into the alleged jobbing operations of the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings. Owing, however, to the sudden illness of Mr. Selah and Mr. Irving, the committee adjourned till Wednesday next without doing any business.

Nullification in Old Virginia—Captain Scott and Governor Wise on Botts, Treason, Niggers, Democracy and Disunion.

We spread, full length, before our readers, this morning, a special report of the extraordinary speeches of Captain Scott and Henry A. Wise, at a late democratic meeting in the city of Richmond, Virginia, got up for the special benefit of John Minor Botts, and to silence forever his late audacious declaration, that the South will not break up the Union should Fremont be elected to the Presidency by the voice of the American people.

Captain Scott is the happy man who, in 1852, caught all the old outstanding democratic aspirants for the White House—a full baker's dozen—upon a letter which was too strong for niggers to suit the stomachs of the Northern democracy; and the result was the nomination of Franklin Pierce, who had been overlooked by Captain Scott, and who was, therefore, available. One good turn deserving another, when the time came Captain Scott was appointed by Mr. Pierce our Consul at Rio Janeiro, and this will account for the milk in the cocoanut, as far as the Consul from Rio extols to the skies the administration which gave him that office. Henry A. Wise is the democratic Governor of Virginia and his presence and participation in the proceedings of the meeting in question are suggestive of a deliberate democratic conspiracy to stir up a democratic mob for the forcible expulsion of John Minor Botts from the State.

Captain Scott opens the case. His eulogium upon poor Pierce, his defense of the democratic party, and of the Southern democracy, on the slavery question, may go for what they are worth. His main object was to show up Mr. Botts as a traitor, guilty of the greatest possible offence of treason, and as having "cast himself loose upon the world, unfit to associate with honorable men." In that atrocious declaration that Fremont's election will not drive the Southern States to disunion and civil war. Captain Scott clinches the nail of his argument against Mr. Botts by quoting largely from Mr. Fillmore's Albany speech, to show that the South cannot, will not, and should not submit to Fremont's election. Thus Southern nullifiers and Northern traitors are mutually employed to bolster up each other. Yet, while Captain Scott accepts and approves Mr. Fillmore's secession ideas, he rejects the man himself as utterly unworthy of Southern support.

Another peculiarity in Captain Scott's speech, is his certainty of Buchanan's election and his fears of his defeat. He has no doubt of a great democratic triumph; but he is still very much frightened at the popularity of Fremont. He thinks that Buchanan will win by an overwhelming majority, and yet he is afraid that Fremont will be elected. This election of Fremont is the crowning catastrophe of this curious nullification speech, which the orator assures us, as confidently as Mr. Toombs or Mr. Fillmore, "will and ought to be the end of the Union."

Thus much for Captain Scott. If we dismiss him rather abruptly, it is because Governor Wise demands our attention. It is his speech that was the great feature and the glory of this democratic meeting, called for the purpose of expelling Mr. Botts from the Commonwealth. And what says Governor Wise? He is aware of the danger—he sees the handwriting on the wall against the corrupt and rotten democracy, and he sits up late of nights, revolving in his mind the measures to be taken in order to break up the Union, should Fremont be elected. He pleads that this is no time for trifling; that "demonism" is abroad, and that "the question fearfully arises, what shall we do?" Then he turns to his niggers—always niggers—it is niggers, first and last, with Governor Wise—and the price of niggers. He tells us that all along the northern border of Virginia, a thousand dollar nigger is worth no more than a thousand dollar settler on a chip on the Ohio river. And yet, the remedy which he proposes for the security of these niggers should Fremont be elected, is a dissolution of the Union and civil war—and he is preparing for that contingency!

What blind infatuation! what reckless insanity is this! Can this man be so thickheaded and stupid as not to see that one of the very first results of disunion would be the quick selling out of all the niggers in Virginia, not for a thousand dollars a head, but for what they would fetch, and the inevitable conversion of the State into a free State? Still he dwells upon this ultimatum of disunion, and tells us that if Fremont is elected by the American people, Virginia will revolt, inaugurate a civil war, and enrol her niggers, worth on an average a thousand dollars apiece, to be used as

food for gunpowder—to be shot at and slaughtered like sheep, in the field of war. Gov. Wise admits that disunion will involve the "fearful issues of civil war, blood and death;" and yet he studies all day, and sits up late at night, plotting this crime of disunion, and this general slaughter of his niggers who are to fight their master's battles.

All this, however, is extraneous matter; for Botts was the object, and Botts is the prominent figure of the Governor's speech, the Governor's threats, denunciations and wrath. He tells Botts that he has "raised the black flag in our midst"—that he is guilty of "treason," "false to his trust, his honor and his home," and warns him that Richmond "has a Mayor, a Commonwealth's attorney, a grand jury; and that he had better look to the slavery code of the State, and note the fines and punishments it provides for speaking or writing anything impairing the value of slaves"—niggers, always niggers. We had supposed that Kansas was alone blest with a nigger code established in violation of the constitution; but if there be anything in these threats of Gov. Wise against Mr. Botts, Virginia, whose early republican fathers were the founders of the constitution, may boast the same distinction as Kansas—a despotic code of nigger driving nullification, wholly at war with the supreme law of the land, and therefore disloyal, false to the Union, null and void.

What says the constitution, the supreme law of all the States and Territories? We quote from it:—"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." A dead letter throughout the South. Again, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." These interdicts are applied to Congress; but in the case of Houston vs. Moore, (5 Wheaton 1, 12,) the Supreme Court has decided that "in cases of concurrent authority, where the laws of the States and the Union are in direct and manifest collision on the same subject, those of the Union, being the supreme law of the land, are of paramount authority."

The whole of these democratic proceedings in Virginia, then, against Mr. Botts, including the speech of Gov. Wise, and the State slavery code to which he refers, are nothing more nor less than a nullification of the constitution and of the rights it confers upon the people in all parts of the Union, of free speech, a free press, and that other right of the people, "peaceably to assemble" for the discussion of public affairs. What safety, then, is there with a party which thus shamelessly nullifies the constitution in fifteen States of the Union, by a system of despotic terrorism more intolerable than that of Russia? What safety with Mr. Buchanan, who is but the tool of these Southern nullifiers?—or with Mr. Fillmore, who unblushingly counsels the treason of secession should Fremont be elected? There is no safety, no security, no reliance upon either the one or the other. They both stand upon the nullifier's platform of a red republican revolution against the people, should the people decide against them.

Our safety and security are with Fremont. Gov. Wise says "he is nothing, and less than nothing;" but as the champion of the constitution and the Union against all such botheaded nigger driving nullifiers and secessionists as Gov. Wise, and such tools of the nullifiers as Buchanan and Fillmore, we say that Fremont is everything. Let us elect him, and restore the South to the constitution and the Union, and bring back all those democratic Southern nullifiers and disunionists and their Northern tools and mercenaries to their senses. Our readers may expect soon to hear again from Mr. Botts. He knows his rights, and he holds his ground. Let them touch him, if they dare.

A SOUTHERN ORATOR GOING INTO WALL STREET.—The Buchanan organs of this city inform us that a committee of merchants, of this city, in favor of the Cincinnati platform, has invited Governor Floyd, of Virginia, who is now sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to make a speech upon the present Presidential controversy, from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, on the afternoon of Thursday next. This is a very excellent movement, and we approve of it highly. Governor Floyd is a fair average Southern statesman, of the old Virginia blood. We gave a very good Southern speech which he made the other day at Lynchburg, Virginia, where Keitt exploded. We have no doubt that Governor Floyd will be received with the greatest courtesy, and heard with the same attention that was paid to Mr. Speaker Banks. Let them all enter the controversy, and give us all the bearings of the question, of the effect that the election of Mr. Buchanan would have upon Southern institutions and Southern property, particularly the price of niggers, the enhancement of which was so stoutly insisted upon in the orations of Governor Wise. We also desire to know the exact mode that is to be adopted, in the event of Fremont's election, by Old Virginia and the Southern States, to rob the treasury previous to going out of the Union. About three-fourths of the public money of the United States is safe in Wall Street, and we desire to know whether General Brooks, of South Carolina, and the other fire-eaters, will come down here to take the sub-treasury, or will be satisfied with what they find at the capital. We want full particulars on this point. Another point: Lieutenant Governor Raymond, of this State, has been boiling over with oratory. He proposed a controversy with Senator Brooks, but Lieut. Governor Raymond was too much for Senator Brooks, and he declined. Would it not be a good idea for this committee of merchants to invite Governor Raymond to answer Governor Floyd on the steps of the Exchange? This would save the precious life of Governor Raymond, whose eloquence, if pent up much longer, will certainly bring on the cholera or yellow fever. Governor Raymond is not much of an editor—a poor stick in journalism at the best—and it is only fair to give him a chance as a public speaker. Now is the time to bring out our great men, before they explode under the pressure of their own elements.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON NIGGER LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS.—We see, from a report in some of the newspapers, that Judge Whiting, of the Supreme Court, has decided that a negro has no only the right to travel in railway cars and omnibuses with white people, but that he may also be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. This is the true, genuine black republican; and should Judge Whiting be nominated for the Mayorship, he would receive the united vote of the downright black republicans of the African breed, over any white man's candidate.

Foreign Opinions of the United States.

We see, from the journals of England, France and Germany, that the people of Europe are giving a good deal of attention to the affairs of this country, and entering more into the spirit of American progress than heretofore. But we do not see that this is done in a spirit of admiration or even sympathy. No American can read the English, French, or German papers without having his pride wounded and his feelings hurt by the manner in which men and things in the United States are handled. Nor is this confined to the press. The best of Europeans have begun to think and write disparagingly of us. M. de Tocqueville, than whom no man living better appreciates the institutions of the United States, or wishes better to democracy, writes to a friend in this country that the respect and kindly feeling once inspired by the American republic among the French have now well nigh disappeared.

These things are the more worthy of reflection as the claims of the United States to the respectful consideration of the rest of the world were never so great as they now are. Thirty-five years ago was a period at which, according to the present census of the United States, this was a country well entitled to the admiration of the world, for its men were then men indeed, and its leaders true heroes. Yet this was the period of which Sidney Smith wrote, when he denied that the United States had ever done anything for letters, or for art, or for science, or for industry. Now, on the other hand, the claims of this country to eminence in each and all of these departments of human progress, are indisputable and considerable. Nearly one-third of the leading literature of the day will soon be American. American artists are figuring worthily at home and abroad. American industry is competing successfully with that of England in several of the largest markets of the world. American science, as judged by the Dudley Observatory, the work of Agassiz, the Coast Survey, the several exploring expeditions, and the studies of such men as Henry, Bache, Pearce, Guyot, Alexander, Mitchell, Hall and Fremont, can compare with the matured fruits of science in England, France or Germany. To whichever side we look, we find the same proofs of progress and eminence. How, then, comes it that, while the leading minds of Europe admired and respected us, when we had so little to show for ourselves, they turn from us in aversion and occasionally in contempt, now that really we can present substantial grounds for respectful consideration?

The reason is simply that the world yet judges nations by their political leaders, and that we are judged by our politicians. They are, heaven knows, an insignificant enough portion of this community; but in Europe, it is the fashion to consider politicians a superior race of beings, who typify national excellencies. Our politicians, therefore, are viewed as the highest expression of the American mind, the ripest fruit of American culture, the best samples of American growth. And seeing them disorderly, violent, reckless, unprincipled, and degraded, the Europeans naturally conclude that the whole nation must be marked by those same defects in a still higher degree.

Our neighbors across the water will come to a knowledge of their mistake quite as soon as it is of any consequence that they should. But is it not of some consequence to us that we should inquire whether the palpable inferiority of our politicians, as a class, to every other class in the community, is or is not a necessary consequence of democratic institutions? The fact stares us in the face. In the days of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and their peers, the statesmen of America were such as any nation might have been proud of. At an earlier date, round Jefferson and Madison were grouped a band of statesmen who have rarely been excelled in history for judgment, wisdom or character. Now, we can hardly point to a single politician of whom one can bear to speak with anything like patience. They are all, with a few rare exceptions—unprincipled, reckless, brutal, corrupt, and many of them imbecile and ignorant besides. Why need this be? Are there no decent men in the country to choose for political office? Can we not in some way bring about a revolution to sweep away these loathsome politicians who are disgracing the American name, and destroying the character of the United States abroad?

PHILOSOPHY OUT OF TEMPER.—Our amiable cotemporaries of the Tribune should never, by any chance, lose their good temper. A philosopher is a poor stick at best if he cannot govern his temper; and a politician is of little account unless he can not only govern his temper but also smooth the ruffled tempers of the hungry crew about him. The Tribune wisely thinks that there is no necessity for mixing up the Presidential election with the municipal one. We are of the same way of thinking. We have put forward and supported John C. Fremont as the best representative, in the general government, of the administrative wisdom of the people of the United States. We have defended him against a series of brutal personalities unparalleled in the history of politics. Our cotemporary of the Tribune concurs with us in support of the same Presidential candidate and in reprobating the brutal personal attacks of his calumniators and enemies. Why not make this a general principle of political conduct?

In the municipal election, and probably in the State election also, it seems that we may differ, and most likely will differ, with our philosophers of the Tribune; but in order to give the same tone of high moral character to these contests that we have endeavored to give to the Presidential contest, we shall lend our support or interpose our opposition to candidates in the one as we have done in the other. We shall avoid and frown upon personalities and miserable private affairs, judging of the public capacity and fitness of candidates without favor or affection.

A great many sensible persons in this city who originally opposed Fernando Wood for Mayor are now in his favor, believing, as they do, that good government is more attainable by renewing his tenure of office than by discarding him, with all his experience, and taking up another and an untried man, for no other reason than that Mr. Wood has personal foes and rivals in his own camp, as well as in the camps of his opponents. The Tribune is perfectly welcome to oppose or to support any one it pleases for the office of Mayor; but we think we have a right to express our opinion on the propriety of its course and on its consistency of temper and tone in supporting one candidate in one way, and opposing another candidate in another way.

With regard to our acts or professions in the support of Col. Fremont for the Presidency, we shall never go far out of our way to have them verified by the approbation of the Tribune. We will do our duty without regard to cliques. We can smile equally at interferences and insolence, whether it

comes in the garb of philosophy or in that of brutality. We have supported, and will continue to support, Colonel Fremont for the Presidency, on the highest principles of statesmanship and the most approved sentiments of policy; and if any of our cotemporaries in the same camp begin to show their old instincts and old follies and old brutalities, we shall first quietly counsel them like friends, and if they prove recalcitrant, we shall next kick them out of our way like "border ruffians," who ought not to be treated otherwise in a dignified controversy.

Colonel Fremont, by a combination of various causes and influences which we understand perfectly well, is now something ahead of his two competitors, and will, in all probability—if his friends conduct themselves with dignity and propriety—be elected President of the United States, and should organize and conduct his administration on the great conservative principles of the constitution and enlightened statesmanship, we shall support that administration, and go for his re-election to the Presidency in 1860. If, however, he should fail in realizing the hopes formed of him in that respect, we shall oppose him as warmly, as strongly and as determinedly as we have ever opposed the imbecile administration of Pierce. That's all.

The Pacific Difficulty.

It appears from our information from Panama and the Isthmus that if a second bloody riot has not already taken place there, it may be expected at any day. It seems that parties are divided on grounds of color; that the whites outnumber and consequently outvote the blacks; and that the latter, like the border ruffians of Kansas, appeal from the ballot box to the machete and the revolver. On the 15th instant there would have been a riot and much bloodshed but for the United States marines who pulled to the water line, and lay there in their boats, ready to interfere in case of disturbance. We have no positive account of any subsequent riot; but at the time the steamer left Navy Bay, a rumor was current that blood had begun to flow at Panama. Our information, which is derived from several trustworthy sources, leads us to conclude that no reliance whatever can be placed either in the will or in the power of the government of Panama, or of New Granada. Many of the officers of government have fled and discharged their functions in a state of abject terror of the negroes, who are always ready with the threat that they will murder any one who opposes them. Others are only too well disposed to abet their nefarious designs against the people of the United States. And if all the officers of government possessed the will and the courage to keep the peace, they would still lack the physical force that alone can impose it upon the populace of Panama.

We are satisfied, therefore, that the lives and property of our fellow countrymen who cross the Isthmus four times a month, are in the most imminent peril; and we believe that unless measures are taken to inaugurate a new order of things at Panama, the trade of the world will receive a notable check, and the interests of the whole Pacific be seriously injured.

Our government, after the occurrences of April, stationed vessels at either end of the railway to overawe the negro mob. At the time there was reason to believe that this precaution would have sufficed. We are now convinced that it will not. We have every reason to believe that a settled purpose exists among the half-breeds and negroes of Panama to inflict some severe injury on our people in revenge for supposed wrongs, and also to plunder the specie express on the first convenient opportunity. There is no ground for hoping that the deed will be attempted in an awkward or foolish or helpless manner. On the contrary, it is likely that it will be performed with cunning and executed with bloodthirsty daring. The train will not be attacked under the guns of the frigates. But a few rails may be torn up at some twenty miles from sea, and in the confusion created by the sudden stoppage of the train, the specie car may be robbed, and an indiscriminate massacre at least commenced. In such a case, our vessels of war would be utterly useless; they would not know of the mischief until it was past remedy, and we should have no other consolation than a sterile vengeance.

Under the circumstances we revert to our original sentiment—which concurs in some respects with Mr. Corwin's report—that the Isthmus should for the present be occupied by United States troops in the interest of the commerce of the world. When we last made this suggestion it aroused quite a clamor among various organs of opinion in Europe; it was viewed as a step toward the annexation of New Granada to the United States. Reflection will probably convince the English that we have no such foolish aim as this; that we only seek to insure the safety of our people and our property, as well as theirs; and that national usage, no less than paramount necessity, justifies the measure. There ought to be some men in England who know enough of America to be sure that the annexation of New Granada was not a decent advocate in this country. But whether foreigners like it or not, it seems that it will have to be done. We cannot go on, risking five hundred valuable lives and a million and a half of treasure every week, either to satisfy the dignity of the imbecile Spaniards and ruffian negroes of Panama, or to defer to the jealous alarm of Europe. We have abundant precedent for the step. England has never hesitated to garrison any territory in the East when the rulers thereof appeared incapable of preserving peace; she has more than once forced her troops upon her neighbors to help them to rule their territory; at the present moment she garrisons Greece jointly with France. France garrisons Rome, and has garrisoned parts of Northern Africa, in the interest of the commerce of the Mediterranean. Austria has garrisoned Lombardy for forty years, and only recently ceased to garrison the Principality. It is pretended that in some of these cases a sort of invitation passed between the Power invaded and the invader, but this can delude no one, and in many cases it has been wholly dispensed with.

We see no reason why the United States should not garrison Panama, Aspinwall and the line of road; and we see many reasons why, if the precaution is neglected, we may hereafter rue the neglect.

PENNSYLVANIA SURE FOR FREMONT.—We have received information from the most reliable and undoubted authority that satisfies us that the Fremont State ticket, in opposition to the democracy, will be triumphantly elected on the 14th of the next month. The opposition party in Pennsylvania united some two years ago, under the name of Know Nothings, and swept the State against the democracy by an unprecedented majority. Since that time there has been another

provision, and all the elements of that